FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ARMS RACE

Britain to Make H-Bomb

Disarmament Talks Renewed

The British Govt. announced Feb. 17 it would produce the hydrogen bomb as a deterrent to war. A White Paper (the Govt.'s annual Statement on Defense) said it was Britain's ultimate aim to ban mass-destruction weapons but this was impossible until a "real & comprehensive disarmament" pact was reached with Russia.

British Cut Arms Budget

The White Paper said that the "emergence" of the H-bomb had overshadowed all other military developments in 1954 & altered Britain's defense plans, with the result that 1/3 of the British 1955 arms budget would be spent on nuclear weapons, guided missiles & up-to-date conventional arms. Plans stressed improvement in the quality of British weapons, reduction in the number of men in the armed forces.

The British defense budget for the year beginning Apr. 1: £1.494 billion ($4,223,200,000), excluding about £43 million ($120 million) in various kinds of U.S. aid, and £60 million ($168 million) less than the British defense budget for the current fiscal year.

Weapons to Replace Men

Plans outlined for fiscal 1955-56 stressed a buildup of the RAF's strategic bomber force as a "primary" weapon to deter an aggressor from attacking Britain. The Govt. said its home defense plans included: development (now in an "advanced stage") of ground-to-air & air-to-air guided missiles to intercept enemy bombers at high altitudes; training in elementals of civil defense for all members of the armed forces; establishment within 4 yrs. of 48 mobile reserve defense battalions (600 men each) [see p. 10C2; Vol. XIV, 60C1]. Both the Army & Navy were to be improved in quality of weapons, reduced slightly in size.

(J. P. L. Thomas, First Lord of the Admiralty, reported Feb. 22: the Royal Navy would develop "battle groups" centering around aircraft carriers, new types of guided-missile ships, smaller & faster escort vessels & more jet aircraft; 247 war vessels would be in commission, 481 in reserve or undergoing modernization this year; keystone vessels of the fleet would be the 45,000-ton carriers *Royal Ark & Eagle*, 30,000-ton carriers *Albion & Centaur* and—nearing completion—the new 45,000-ton battleship *Vanguard* & 30,000-ton carrier *Hermes*.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 416F2]

Armed forces manpower goals for the 1955-56 year: an overall drop from the present 823,000 men & women to 788,000, or one in every 51 Britons (same military-civil population ratio as in the U.S.). Goals by the end of the year: 426,800 men in the Army (drop of 23,800), 247,000 in the RAF (drop of 4,100), 118,600 in the Navy (drop of 5,400). [See Vol. XIV, pp. 114A1, 60B1]

Churchill, Eisenhower on Tests

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill rejected in Commons Feb. 22 a Laborite demand that tests of hydrogen & atomic weapons be suspended during a new round of UN disarmament talks beginning Feb. 25 in London. He also refused to indorse an Indian proposal in the UN for a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons tests. [Vol. XIV, pp. 370E1, 355D2]

Pres. Eisenhower said at a news conference Feb. 23 the U.S. (currently conducting a new series of atomic tests in Nevada) would ban H-bomb tests only when a "decent & proper" disarmament agreement was reached. He said there must be methods for insuring that every power signing the pact would keep it. [See p. 51B3]

Russia Suggests Arms 'Freeze'

The Soviet Govt. announced Feb. 19 it would propose in forthcoming UN disarmament talks that all nations freeze the strength of their armed forces at the Jan. 1, 1955 level, destroy all nuclear weapons & attend a UN-sponsored disarmament conference this year. The Soviets said this plan was "in conformity with & in addition to" their plan given to the UN last year. Moscow said rival Western disarmament proposals were inconsistent with "aggressive" programs to rearm West Germany & arm NATO forces with atomic weapons.

(Soviet Defense Min. Georgi K. Zhukov, in an order of the day Feb. 23 on the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Army & Navy, said the Soviet Govt. & Communist Party were "taking all necessary measures to insure the steadfast security of our motherland" against "aggressive forces of the imperialist countries headed by U.S. monopolists . . . openly preparing a new war against" the USSR & its allies.) [See pp. 42A3, 41D3-42C3]

West Demands Controls

U.S. & British diplomatic officials indicated that the new Soviet proposition was unacceptable on at least 2 counts: (1) the Russian-proposed world armaments freeze automatically would preclude the raising of new West German forces and (2) the U.S. would sacrifice its atomic strength that counter-balanced the Soviet bloc's advantage in non-atomic forces.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., in London Feb. 21 for the Feb. 25 meeting of the UN Disarmament Subcom. (U.S., USSR, Britain, France, Canada), said it remained to be seen in the new negotiations whether the Russians had "gone forward or backward" on the question of real atomic arms control. Lodge said on leaving New York Feb. 20: "Any real disarmament plan must cover all the big countries & all kinds of arms" with "a foolproof system of inspection & control by which each side cuts down its weapons & armed forces step by step with the other & in plain sight of the other, every step of the way." [See p. 42G2; Vol. XIV, 355C2]

FAR EAST

Chinese Air-Sea Battle

Chinese Nationalist bombers & naval craft claimed major victories Feb. 18-22 in strikes against Communist Chinese convoys converging on Red-held Taishan Islands some 130

Week in Headlines

International

Britain announced decision to produce H-bomb.

Russia proposed armaments "freeze" with atomic weapons destroyed.

Faure formed French Cabt.

Natl. China claimed major victory over Red sea convoys.

United States

President submitted 10-yr., $101 billion roadbuilding plan.

House committee Dems. voted to give every taxpayer $20 tax cut next year.

House passed reciprocal trade bill.

Senate voted to raise Congressional, Judicial salaries.

Matsuow gave details of alleged "false testimony" at Red trials & probes; witnesses who linked pbshr.-bdcstr. Edw. Lamb with communism testified they had "lied" on request of FCC aides.

Gunman Robles died in battle with 200 N.Y. police.

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miles northwest of Formosa and roughly midway between Nationalist-held Nanchishan & Matsu Islands.

The Nationalists said a submarine (nationality not specified), 8 landing craft (capacity: 200 troops each), 5 gunboats & 8 armed motorized junks went down Feb. 18 after Natl. warships, joined later by planes, attacked a Red convoy. In addition, the Nationalists claimed to have damaged 2 other landing craft & 8 gunboats and to have destroyed 8 barracks & several supply dumps on Taishan. It was the biggest sea action since Nov. 1954, the Nationalists' biggest victory since they were driven off the mainland in 1949.

The Nationalists reported sinking 15 more Red junks & damaging 5 as the battle resumed Feb. 19. Another Red gunboat & several junks were reported destroyed Feb. 20; a Red gunboat & 5 junks were sunk Feb. 22.

Natl. intelligence officials said the Communists apparently were trying to reinforce Taishan, where the Red garrison was estimated at 500 men, and to force the Nationalists off Nanchishan, the northernmost Nationalist outpost. The Nationalists denied losing any planes or ships, but Peiping radio claimed Feb. 19 that a Nationalist Thunderjet fighter had been shot down. [See p. 50A2]

China Problem Discussed

Indian Pres. Rajendra Prasad, opening a new session of Parliament Feb. 21, announced that his Govt. considered Communist China's claims to Formosa & China's offshore islands "justified." But he insisted that this & other international controversies should be settled only by negotiations. [See p. 34B1]

Joseph Alsop, reporting from Formosa in the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Feb. 23, said that Communist Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung had sent a solemn warning through Finnish Amb.-to-Peiping Karl Sundstrom that the Chinese Reds were sincere in their determination to conquer Formosa. [See p. 50C1]

(Israeli Min.-to-Burma David Hacohen reported in Hong Kong Feb. 21, after leading a mission to Red China, that Chiang Kai-shek was "discredited" on the mainland but that Mao "is more popular in China than Stalin was in Russia, Hitler in Germany. . . .")

U.S. Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) warned in San Francisco Feb. 18 that the Chinese Communists could not attack the Quemoy & Matsu Islands without "military opposition on our part." He said in Washington Feb. 17 that he was "perfectly satisfied" with State Secy. John Foster Dulles' Feb. 16 statement of U.S. intentions in the Formosa area. [See p. 49E3]

Communist Chinese Defense Min. Gen. Peng Teh-huai warned the U.S. "aggressive clique" Feb. 22 "not to make a miscalculation" because the USSR & Red China "will support each other" if anyone launched "aggressive war." He spoke in Port Arthur, Manchuria at a rally honoring the Soviet Army. [See p. 50C1]

SEATO Council Meets

Foreign ministers of the 8 SEATO nations met in Bangkok, Thailand Feb. 23 to open a 3-day meeting—its first—of the council of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. Purpose was to establish machinery and agree on plans for defending free Asian nations from Communist aggression. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand was elected permanent council chairman. [Sec. p. 1C2]

The treaty took effect Feb. 19 when ratification instruments were deposited with the Philippine Govt. in Manila by representatives of Australia, France, Great Britain, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand & the U.S. [See p. 34B3]

(Thai Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram said at a press conference Feb. 21 that 20,000 pro-Red "Free Thai" troops in Communist China's Yunnan Province were menacing his country. He indicated that SEATO must do something or "communism will move across the Mekong River and dominate all of Southeast Asia." He hinted at a SEATO army that would include troops from the U.S. & all other SEATO nations—an idea the U.S. had rejected.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 275D3]

(It was announced in Jakarta Feb. 17 that Red China had accepted an invitation to the Colombo-sponsored Asian-African conference scheduled to meet Apr. 18-24 in Bandung, Western Java.) [See p. 1G2]

Korea Truce Breach Charged

Maj. Gen. Leslie D. Carter of the U.S., senior Allied delegate to the Military Armistice Comm. in Korea, charged Feb. 21 that the Communists had violated armistice terms by bringing MIG jet fighters into North Korea. The charge, made at a commission meeting in Panmunjom called by the UN Command, was based on the Feb. 5 incident in which 8 MIGs attacked an American RB-45 jet reconnaissance bomber & 12 escorting Sabrejets over the Yellow Sea west of Korea (with the result that 2 MIGs were shot down). [See p. 50F3]

Carter told the Armistice Comm.: the Reds had no MIGs in North Korea when the armistice began July 27, 1953; the Korean Reds had acknowledged their ownership of the MIGs involved in the Feb. 5 incident when they protested it in an Armistice Comm. meeting Feb. 9; this indicated that MIGs had been moved in to North Korean bases during the Armistice, against its terms. Carter asked that 3 "neutral nations" inspection teams, composed of Swiss, Swedes, Czechs & Poles, be sent to North Korea to investigate. [See Vol. XIV, p. 182B1]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

To Widen Mid-East Pact

A Pakistani official disclosed Feb. 21 that Turkey & Pakistan, who made a mutual defense agreement last year, had completed secret negotiations with Iran, Syria & Lebanon to set up a Middle Eastern defense alliance against possible Soviet aggression. The 5-nation pact was to be completed after the pending Turkish-Iraqi treaty was signed. Reports in Karachi said Turkey & Pakistan expected Jordan & Yemen also to join the Mid-Eastern pact but that Egypt & Saudi Arabia had rejected invitations.

Turkish Pres. Celal Bayar, on a state visit to Karachi, said in a speech Feb. 20 after 3 days of talks with Pakistani leaders that "Pakistan & Turkey & our allies are preparing for peace." [See p. 27B1-C2; Vol. XIV, 179E1, 112G1]

Lebanon Seeks Egypt-Iraq Accord

Emile Bustani, a member of the Lebanese Parliament's Forgn. Affairs Com., said Feb. 22 that Egypt had agreed to reconsider its opposition (pressed via the Arab League) to the Iraqi-Turk treaty. He announced Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of a Lebanese invitation to meet with Iraqi Premier Muri as-Said in Beirut to negotiate on compromise defense proposals drawn up by Lebanon. [See pp. 50F2, 27A2]

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Eric A. Johnston, Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, opened new negotiations in Jerusalem Feb. 20 on the U.S.-sponsored plan to develop Jordan & Yarmak River resources to benefit jointly Israel, Jordan, Syria & Lebanon. U.S. sources had said Feb. 17 that Johnston had obtained tentative acceptances of the plan from the 4 states, but Syria denied reports it had agreed to use of the Sea of Galilee as main reservoir for the Jordan Valley area. [See Vol. XIV, p. 228E1] . . . Israeli ex-Prime Min. David Ben Gurion returned to the Cabinet as Defense Min. Feb. 21 after having lived for a year on a communal farm (kibbutz) in the Negev desert. [See Vol. XIII, p. 414C3]

Herman H. Field, 44, brother of Noel Field, arrived in London Feb. 17 and disclosed that the Polish Govt. had paid $50,000 indemnity for his 5-yr. 2-mo. prison term, plus 6,500 francs ($1,500) for a convalescent period in a French hospital. Field was met by his wife, Mrs. Kate Field, & sons Hugh, 6, & Alan, 9. He said he thought he was imprisoned on genuine Polish suspicion that he had acted in an alleged Anglo-U.S. plot to subvert the post-World War II Czech Govt. But he declared he never was "an agent for anybody." He said he knew of "no specific reasons" why Noel & Herta Field chose to remain in Hungary after their release from prison but added that he and Noel "have seen very little of each other" since boyhood. [See p. 10E3; Vol. XIV, 383E2]

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THE PRESIDENT

Offers Highways Program

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 22 to approve a 10-yr. national highway-building & modernization program costing $101 billion. $31.225 billion would be paid by the Fed. Govt., the rest by state & local governments.

Mr. Eisenhower took no strong stand on how to get the money. But he said he was "inclined to the view that it is sounder to finance this program by special bond issues [outside the federal budget]," as proposed by his Advisory Com. on a Natl. Highway Program [see p. 13B1]. Financing "should be based on the planned use of increasing revenues from present gas & Diesel oil taxes, augmented in limited instances with tolls," he declared. This money, "collected during the useful life of the roads," should be "pledged" to retiring the bonds.

The President asked Congress to continue, as part of the federal contribution, current federal road expenditures totaling $622½ million a year. The remaining $25 billion of the Fed. Govt.'s 10-yr. share would go for a network of not more than 40,000 miles of interstate roads connecting principal metropolitan areas & industrial centers, serving national defense and linking with "routes of continental importance" in Canada & Mexico. This system "joins 42 state capital cities & 90% of all cities over 500,000 population" and "must be given top priority in construction planning," he said.

The President noted that the U.S. had 3,366,000 miles of roads travelled by 58 million vehicles and that "one in every 7 Americans gains his livelihood & supports his family out of it." But, he said, "in large part the [road] network is inadequate for the nation's growing needs."

Studies of the problem provided "inescapable evidence," the President reported, that "action, comprehensive, quick & forward-looking, is needed" for 4 reasons: (1) to cut the accident toll, which each year takes more than 36,000 lives, injures more than 2 million and costs more than $4.3 billion; (2) poor roads increase vehicle operation costs by up to "1¢ per mile of vehicle travel" or a total of more than $5 billion a year, an expense passed on to consumers; (3) to aid evacuation & mobilization in case of atomic attack; (4) to prevent traffic jams as, by 1965, U.S. gross national product reaches $500 billion and population exceeds 180 million and "will travel in 81 million vehicles, 814 billion vehicle miles" a year.

Democrats Criticize Plan

Pres. Eisenhower gave Democratic & GOP members of the Congressional public works committees a briefing on the highways message Feb. 21 before sending it. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Continental Can chairman & head of the President's Advisory Com., helped Mr. Eisenhower in his presentation. It was the first domestic issue on which the President invited Democratic consultation. The Democrats seemed uniformly critical.

Chrmn. Dennis Chavez (D., N.M.) of the Senate Public Works Com. said the proposal to raise $20.235 billion in bonds actually would cost $31.783 billion—including $11.548 billion in interest alone. Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Com. charged that the bond plan would "evade federal debt law" & "violate financing principles."

A bill to enact the President's proposals was introduced Feb. 22 by Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.) with Chavez & Sen. Edward Martin (R., Pa.) as sponsors. But Chavez said his sponsorship did not mean he backed the bill. A Senate Public Works subcommittee was considering a bill introduced by Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.), subcommittee chairman. It would authorize $1.6 billion a year in federal funds (the first $1.1 billion matched by the states dollar for dollar, the rest on a basis of one state dollar for 2 federal dollars) for 5 years. Chavez said gasoline taxes could finance Gore's proposal.

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Feb. 23 that House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) could phone him personally about "anything" and that he "cannot believe" Rayburn was frustrated "about any lack of communication" with the White House. This was in answer to a question by Sarah McClendon of Texas Papers about Rayburn complaining that the press got Presidential messages to Congress in advance whereas he "doesn't hear it until it is on the [House] floor." Rayburn said later that he did not intend to phone the President every day to find out what he had in mind. [See p. 11C1]

The President Feb. 23 refused to answer what he called a "hypothetical" question by Clark R. Mollenhoff of the *Des Moines Register & Tribune* about "someone in the Executive agency" allegedly calling "some individual a member of a subversive organization" although "it was absolutely clear that there was no evidence to sustain it." Mr. Eisenhower "urged" Mr. Mollenhoff "to submit any facts." Mollenhoff later brought to the White House a letter charging that Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson "continues" to charge that Wolf Ladejinsky "is a member of 2 Communist front organizations" despite denials by Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen. White House Press Secy. James C. Haggerty said Mollenhoff had given copies of the letter to the press before it went to the President and that in such circumstances Mr. Eisenhower ordinarily did not reply. [See p. 20B1]

Recognition of God was "the most basic expression of Americanism," Pres. Eisenhower declared in a filmed address broadcast by TV & radio Feb. 20 as part of the American Legion's "Back to God" campaign. [See Vol. XIV, p. 315D3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 21 accepted the credentials of Dr. Don Joaquin Eduardo Salazar Camarena as Amb. of the Dominican Republic. . . . The President Feb. 21 proclaimed May 21 as Armed Forces Day. . . . The White House Feb. 19 announced the final shipments of $10 million worth of American surplus foods sent as Danube flood relief to Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary & Yugoslavia. [See Vol. XIV, p. 436E2] . . . Pres. Eisenhower Feb. 18 presented a Congressionally-authorized medal to songwriter Irving Berlin for Berlin's patriotic songs, particularly *God Bless America.* [See Vol. VIII, p. 412G; VI, 401K, 338P] . . . Richard Arlan Smith, 19, juvenile delinquent in El Reno (Okla.) Reformatory for car theft, was indicted in Oklahoma City Feb. 17 on charges of threatening to kill the President unless he pardoned him or transferred him to another institution.

CONGRESS

Democrats Vote $20 Tax Cuts

A Democratic plan to give every taxpayer a $20 income tax cut for himself & for each dependent, effective Jan. 1, 1956, was approved by a 15-10 vote of the House Ways & Means Com. Feb. 21. It was reported that Rep. Burr P. Harrison (Va.) was the only Democrat to vote against the cut whereas Rep. Howard H. Baker (Tenn.) was the only Republican who voted for it.

The tax cut, which Democrats estimated would cost $2.09 billion a year ($815 million in the 2d half of fiscal 1956), was expected to exempt 4,987,000 persons in low-income brackets from any income tax. It was attached to an Admin.-backed bill deferring excise & corporation tax cuts. The entire bill (HR4259) was approved by a 16-9 committee vote (Baker voting with the 15 Democrats) Feb. 22.

Republicans assailed the tax cut proposal as "100% politics." Pres. Eisenhower charged at his press conference Feb. 23 that the proposal reached "heights in fiscal irresponsibility" because it required decreasing federal revenues when the Govt. was spending more than its income. He said its effect would be inflationary and hit hardest first at "people of fixed incomes, white collar workers & others," ultimately at "the person who lays aside savings . . . for use in his older age." He said any tax cut was "popular" but charged that the Democrats lacked "the courage" to test their plan on its merits and therefore attached it to essential legislation.

Democrats replied that the President himself had said he hoped to cut taxes in 1956. They hinted that the Republicans were angry because the Democrats beat them. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.), a sponsor of the cut, rejected the President's charge of irresponsibility. When the Republicans "didn't give the little folks anything [in a tax cut bill] last year and gave the dividend folks theirs, that was responsibility?" he asked. He reminded the President that on many occasions it had taken Demo-

cratic votes to pass his legislative proposals over GOP opposition.

The House Rules Com. cleared the bill Feb. 23 but, in answer to the President's criticism, authorized a separate floor vote on an amendment to eliminate the $20 tax cut from the measure. [See p. 27F1, B3]

House Passes Trade Bill

The Eisenhower reciprocal trade bill (HR1) was passed by the House and sent to the Senate Feb. 18. The vote was 295-110 (186 D. & 109 R. vs. 75 R. & 35 D.).

The real test was a 206-199 vote defeating a protectionist amendment by Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.). Reed's proposal would have sent the bill back to committee with instructions to curb the President's tariff-cutting powers by requiring him to accept Tariff Comm. recommendations on tariff changes except in cases involving national security.

Pres. Eisenhower sought unsuccessfully, through his backers in the House, to get Reed to compromise. After Reed refused, the President tried to persuade Republicans to reject the proposal. His plea was made in a letter read to the House by GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) just before the vote. The Republicans, ignoring the President's request, approved the Reed amendment by 119-66.

The Reed proposal was defeated largely through the efforts of Speaker Rayburn, who swung Democrats (including unwilling ones) against it by a 140-80 margin. Rayburn also was given credit for "saving" the bill Feb. 17 after the House had voted tentatively, by 207-178, against a "closed" debate rule permitting floor action without amendments. Final defeat of the rule might have meant the crippling & eventual defeat of the measure. But Rayburn persuaded enough Democrats to switch votes so that the House (a) rejected by 193-191 a protectionist move to permit unlimited amendments from the floor, then (b) approved the "closed" rule by 193-192. [See p. 52B1]

Senate Boosts Congress' Pay

A bill (S462) raising salaries of Congress members & federal judges was passed by 62-24 Senate vote (32 R. & 30 D. vs. 13 D. & 11 R.) and sent to joint conference Feb. 23.

The Senate bill gave Congress members a $7,500-a-yr. raise (to $22,500), compared with a $10,000 raise (to $25,000) in a House-approved bill (HR3828). Technically, the Senate bill also provided for a $10,000 raise, but the House bill retained whereas the Senate bill would revoke the current $2,500-a-yr. expense allowance for Congress members.

Among other differences in the 2 bills: the Senate's would raise the Chief Justice's pay from $25,000 to $35,000, the House's to $35,500; the Senate's would increase Assoc. Supreme Court Justices' salaries from $25,000 to $34,500, the House's to $35,000; the Senate's would raise pay of higher court federal judges from $17,500 to $25,500, the House's to $25,000; the House's but not the Senate's would raise salaries of Congressional & judiciary employes & of U.S. attorneys; the Senate's but not the House's would give each Congress member 20c a mile for 5 round trips home each year (present allowance 2 round trips); the Senate's would make the raises effective on the first day of the month following enactment of the bill, the House's would make the effective dates Jan. 1, 1955 for the judiciary and Jan. 5 (the day Congress convened) for Congress members. [See pp. 51F3, 37A1]

Key vote was the 80-3 rejection of a proposal by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) to drop the Congressional raise from the bill and consider only the judiciary raise. Only Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.) & Olin D. Johnston (S.C.) joined Bush in voting for this proposal.

[Morse, who had quit the Republican Party in 1952 and had listed himself as an independent since then, switched his voting registration to Democrat in Eugene, Ore. Feb. 17 and announced in Portland, Ore. the same day that he had joined the Democratic Party. His switch gave the Democrats a Senate margin of 49-47 over the Republicans. Senate officials said they knew of no previous switch of a Senator from one major party to another.] [See p. 4A1, D1; Vol. XII, 345K]

Morse had blocked passage of the raise bill Feb. 21 by insisting that the Senate should not push through a raise for itself without adequate debate and a chance for the public to know what was happening. He called off an apparent filibuster when Senate leaders agreed to postpone voting on the bill until Feb. 23.

Schools Bill Hearings

Natl. Education Assn. Executive Secy. William G. Carr & other NEA witnesses opposed the Eisenhower school-building plan in testimony before the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Comm. Feb. 17. The NEA urged more direct federal aid.

Carr objected especially to Eisenhower plan provisions that, he said, would deny school-construction aid to a state unless the state had or established its own school-construction agency. He noted that only Georgia & Pennsylvania had such agencies and indicated that other states either (a) had other satisfactory methods of helping poorer school districts and should not be forced to change or (b) might need too much time to set up agencies. (The Health-Education-Welfare Dept. said Feb. 19 that under the Eisenhower plan, needy school districts that had not reached their legal loan limits could get direct federal aid even without the existence of a state agency.) The NEA also protested that 3⅛% interest, which the Eisenhower plan contemplated for school bonds, was too high for school districts to pay.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, exec. secy. of the Council of Chief State School Officers, told the committee Feb. 18 that he had polled top school officials of 33 states and that 31 opposed the Eisenhower bill. Officials of the other 2 states—Nebraska & Indiana—opposed all federal school aid. Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Colo.) retorted that state governors & legislatures might have—& in some cases had—different views than their school chiefs. Fuller said that under the Eisenhower plan the Fed. Govt., by collecting allegedly excessive interest on its loans, "will eventually make a profit at the expense of the school districts . . . most in need." He called this "federal discrimination against schools in contrast with generous federal grants to highways, hospitals & other physical facilities."

Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau director for the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, urged Feb. 21 that the bill be amended to insure that no federal aid funds would be used for segregated schools.

Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), committee chairman, ended the hearings Feb. 21. He said all witnesses who had asked to be heard had appeared. [See p. 52E1]

COMMUNISM & SECURITY

Matusow Testifies on 'Lies'

New details of his alleged false testimony at Communist trials & investigations were given by ex-"professional witness" Harvey Matusow in testimony Feb. 10-17 in Fed. Dist. Court in New York and Feb. 21-22 before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Washington.

The N.Y. testimony was at a hearing of a retrial plea by 13 convicted Communists at whose 1952 trial Matusow had testified. Highlights of the N.Y. hearing:

Feb. 10. Matusow said he had testified falsely at the 1952 trial against convicted Communists Pettis Perry, Alexander Trachtenberg, Arnold Johnson, Betty Gannet & Geo. Blake Charney. He said Roy M. Cohn, then an Asst. U.S. Attorney & later chief counsel of the Senate (McCarthy) Investigations Subcom., had asked him to connect a defendant with Andrei Vishinsky's *Laws of the Soviet State* and had helped him develop false testimony linking Trachtenberg with the book although Matusow had told him there was no real connection. A letter Matusow wrote to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Aug. 24, 1953 was read. In it Matusow called himself "dishonest," a person who would "do anything for a buck."

Feb. 11. 2 affidavits were introduced in which Matusow retracted his charges before Congressional committees that many staff members of the *N.Y. Times* & *Time* magazine were Communists. The *Time* affidavit said that "my manner of presentation [of the false charges] & my theme was encouraged by [&] at the behest of McCarthy." Matusow said he had admitted at 2 meetings with Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam that he had "falsely accused" the bishop. Matusow said he had testified falsely against Edward O. Lamb, whose license renewal for an Erie, Pa. TV station had been blocked by charges connecting Lamb with communism.

Feb. 14. Matusow admitted that Angus Cameron & Albert E. Kahn, publishers of his forthcoming book, *False Witness*, had given him more favorable financial terms after he filed an affidavit confessing false testimony. He said that charges against Cohn, originally deleted from the book for

fear of libel, were reinstated after his affiidavit made them libel-proof. He said he had told Kahn a "religious experience" had impelled him to recant his "lies." He testified that on Kahn's advice he had changed the book's name from *My Business Was Blacklisting.* Matusow denied insinuations that before writing the book he had tried to frighten Daniel Buckley, ex-McCarthy Com. aide, into lending him $1,000 with a threat that otherwise the book would "destroy" Buckley.

Feb. 15. Matusow testified that in 1952 he prepared for N. Y. advertising agencies blacklists of alleged Reds in which he falsely accused persons some of whom he did not even know and as a result of which innocent people lost employment. He admitted at least one case in which he took money from TV producer Sidney Lumet after retracting false charges against him. He said he helped get Orvilla Patterson Bentley out of the country at a time when she might have been an important witness in a Congressional inquiry into McCarthy's financial affairs. Matusow later married Miss Bentley; she divorced him, and he admitted in a letter that he "stole" $1,780 from her.

Feb. 16. Matusow admitted that after contracting to write his book, he had lied to 2 Justice Dept. lawyers by telling them that (a) he would "never take the witness stand against the Govt." and (b) Bishop Oxnam had not told the truth in saying Matusow had lied about him. Matusow said that in writing of the possibility of his spying on Hank Greenspun, Las Vegas publisher & a foe of McCarthy, he had been acting on "a request" of Dick Omelia, a McCarthy aide.

Highlights of Matusow's testimony before the Senate subcommittee:

Feb. 21. Matusow said he believed ex-Communist Elizabeth T. Bentley, a frequent witness at Red trials & inquiries, had "lied under oath" at the late William Remington's 1951 perjury trial [see Vol. XI, p. 30N]. This belief was based "on conversations with Miss Bentley & not on hearsay," he said. Matusow testified that J. H. Morrow of Bozeman, Mont., head of a "Republican front group," had paid him $1,400 to make 1952 campaign speeches falsely linking Sen. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) with communism. He said he had received $600 for similar false speeches about Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.).

Feb. 22. Matusow testified that McCarthy "suggested" that he make his attacks on Mansfield & Jackson, that McCarthy knew of his "lying & smearing" and that Don Surine of McCarthy's staff helped supply material for his false charges. He repeated his charge against Miss Bentley and indicated that he also considered Paul Crouch, Louis Budenz & Manning Johnson false witnesses.

McCarthy Feb. 22 denied Matusow's charges but said he "wouldn't answer a man who confesses he's a liar." Cohn said in Milwaukee Feb. 11 that when Matusow testified against the 13 Communists in 1952, "I thought he was telling the truth and I still think he told the truth." Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. told the House Feb. 3 that he thought Matusow never had stopped being a Red but had been "planted" by the CP as an informer in order to discredit Communist investigations.

Albert Kahn, 42, one of Matusow's publishers, was given a 6-mo. contempt sentence by Fed. Judge John W. Clancy in New York Feb. 9 for refusing to produce before a federal grand jury correspondence, tape recordings & other records relating to negotiations with Matusow over the book. But Clancy agreed Feb. 10 to let Kahn avoid the sentence by showing the records first to the press, then to the jury. [See pp. 37D3-38A1]

Lamb Witnesses Recant

Witnesses who had linked Erie, Pa. publisher-broadcaster Edward O. Lamb with communism repudiated their testimony at FCC hearings Feb. 10-18. The hearings were held as a result of FCC refusal to renew Lamb's license for Erie TV station WCIU.

Mrs. Marie Natvig, 41, of Miami Beach, FCC witness who had testified that Lamb had associated with Communists and had given the CP money, told FCC examiner Herbert Scharfman Feb. 10 & 16 that she had wanted to admit in Oct. 1954 that her charges were lies. But, she testified, FCC aides & Walter R. (Bucky) Powell Jr., then an FCC attorney, had "coerced" her into lying and had threatened her with perjury prosecution if she retracted. (Powell, currently employed by the Natl. Assn. of Radio & Television Broadcasters, denied this.)

Lowell Watson, 52, Kansas dairy farmer, testified Feb. 18 that he too had linked Lamb falsely to communism. But he said he never had lied in the 18 months the Justice Dept. had employed him as an "expert witness" to identify Communists. Watson said Powell & FCC investigators Robert D. J. Leahy & William Garfield Cummings had persuaded him to testify falsely that Lamb had given him money for the CP. He said he had been able to identify Lamb only because Powell had showed him Lamb's picture and because Leahy had told him where Lamb would sit.

Ex-newsman Clark Wideman, another FCC witness, appeared Feb. 10 because, he said, his previous damaging testimony against Lamb was "incomplete." Wideman testified that he had investigated Lamb for Communist connections in 1940 and had found none. He said FCC lawyers had failed to ask for testimony he had planned to give—including the fact that 20 years ago Lamb had denied being a CP member. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 437F3-438A1]

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Irving Potash, 53, Russian-born CP leader who had served one Smith Act jail term and faced trial on a 2d Smith Act indictment, was given Justice Dept. permission Feb. 17 to quit the U.S. and live in Poland. [See Vol. XIV, p. 432B3] . . . **Labor Youth League** was a Communist-front organization and must register with the Justice Dept., the Subversive Activities Control Board ruled Feb. 15. [See Vol. XIII, p. 442C3] . . . **Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Com.,** listed as subversive by the Atty. General, announced its dissolution in New York Feb. 15. [See Vol. XIII, p. 133K] . . . **Harold C. Urey,** Nobel Prize chemist-atomic expert, declared in Chicago Feb. 12 that Julius & Ethel Rosenberg had been executed as atomic spies without being proved guilty and that Morton Sobell was serving an atomic spy sentence although "not properly tried." He spoke at a dinner given in his honor by the Chicago Sobell Com., a unit of the Natl. Com. to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. [See Vol. XIV, p. 184G1-B2] . . . **Ft. Monmouth (N.J.)** radar laboratory had reinstated a radar scientist whom regional loyalty boards twice had labeled a security risk, Roy M. Cohn charged in a speech prepared for delivery in Milwaukee but released instead as a statement Feb. 11 when Cohn's plane was delayed. An Army spokesman Feb. 12 identified the scientist as Barry S. Bernstein and said he had been reinstated "after complete & exhaustive investigation." [See Vol. XIV, p. 410A2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Politics. Chicago Mayor Martin H. Kennelly was defeated by Richard J. Daley in a Democratic mayoral primary Feb. 22. Alderman Robert E. Merriam won the GOP primary. [See p. 46G2] . . . The AP reported Feb. 20 that Chrmn. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) of the Senate GOP Campaign Com. had warned the Republican Natl. Com. the chances were "heavily" against GOP regaining Senate control in 1956 when 10 Republican seats would be "in great danger" as against only 2 Democratic seats seriously threatened. The Natl. Com. Feb. 17 formally approved San Francisco & the Aug. 20 opening date for the 1956 GOP Natl. Convention [see p. 52C3]. The committee adopted a resolution declaring such faith in Pres. Eisenhower's "leadership" as virtually to constitute a proposal to draft him for a 2d term. [See p. 52G1] . . . An N.Y. Supreme Court jury Feb. 18 awarded ex-Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R., N.Y.) $50,000 in libel damages against the N.Y. World-Telegram Corp. as a result of a story in the paper saying Macy had threatened to publicize the sensational "Hanley letter" unless he received the GOP Senatorial nomination in 1950. [See p. 52F3]

Armed Forces. The House Armed Services Com. Feb. 15 disclosed Defense Dept. figures that the U.S. had 1,370,000 combat-ready troops overseas & 1,602,000 (excluding trainees with less than 4 months' training) in the U.S. The U.S. had about 950 overseas military installations employing 167,000 U.S. civilians and costing about $601,699,000 a year. In addition, the bases had 218,000 civilians employed by foreign governments under contract to the U.S. and 124,000 German civilians paid in German currency. [See p. 46A2] . . . Army Counselor John G. Adams' resignation was announced Feb. 4. [See p. 28C2]

Crime-&-horror comic books investigated last year were issued at a rate of 30 million copies a month & represented an $18 million-a-yr. business, a Senate Judiciary Subcom. on Juvenile Delinquency reported Feb. 19. It denounced such comics as offering "short courses in murder, mayhem, robbery, rape, cannibalism, carnage, necrophilia, sex, sadism, masochism & virtually every other form of crime, degeneracy, bestiality & horror." The subcommittee said it was not yet clear whether Charles F. Murphy, ex-N.Y. magistrate employed by publishers last year as industry "czar," could purge comics of objectionable material. [See Vol. XIV, p. 367G1] . . . **Union of Amer. Hebrew Congregations'** gen. assembly in Los Angeles ending Feb. 17 asked that Pres. Eisenhower set up a commission to guard against totalitarianism in dealing with threats to American liberties. Solomon Elsner, Hartford (Conn.) attorney, was named UAHC chairman.

FOREIGN

Faure Forms French Govt.

The French Natl. Assembly, by a 370-210 vote Feb. 23, confirmed Radical Socialist Edgar Faure as France's 21st post-war Premier. Faure, who was Finance & Forgn. Min. in the recent Pierre Mendès-France Govt., accepted Pres. René Coty's invitation to form a Cabt. Feb. 19 after one formed by Socialist Christian Pineau was rejected by the Assembly, 312-268. Pineau had proposed a Left-&-Center coalition similar to Mendès-Frances' Govt. Faure formed a Cabt. composed of Centrists & Rightists, including both supporters & opponents of German rearmament. [See p. 50E3]

Wide World
FAURE

The vote to confirm Faure's Cabt.:

Party	For	Vs.	Party	For	Vs.
Communists	0	94	Indep.	53	0
Progressists	0	4	Ind. Peasants	28	0
Socialists	0	105	Peasants	21	0
Dem. & Rep. Soc. Union	17	1	Overseas Ind.	16	0
Radical Soc.	67	1	Gaullists	59	0
Pop. Rep. Mvt.	76	0	A.R.S.	29	0
			Unlisted	4	6
			Totals	**370**	**210**

Faure's Cabt.: *Forgn. Affairs*—Antoine Pinay (I); *Defense*—Gen. Joseph-Pierre Koenig (G); *Minister Delegate to Premier*—Gaston Palewski; *Interior*—Maurice Bourges-Maunoury (R); *Justice*—Robert Schuman (MRP); *Finance* — Pierre Pflimlin (MRP); *Overseas France*—Pierre-Henri Teitgen (MRP); *Moroccan & Tunisian Affairs*—Pierre July (Dissident Gaullist); *Reconstruction*—Roger Duchet (I); *Public Works*—Gen. Edouard Corniglion Molinier (G); *Health*—Dr. Bernard Lafay (R); *Education*—Jean Berthoin (R); *Post & Telegraph*—Gen. Edouard Bonnefous (Soc. Union); *Industry & Commerce* — André Morice (R); *Agri.* — Jean Sourbet (IP); *Labor*—Paul Bacon (MRP); *Merch. Marine*—Paul Antier (P); *Veterans* — Raymond Triboulet (G); *State Secy. for Finance & Econ.* — Gilbert Jules (LR).

(Outgoing Premier Mendès-France, 47, had agreed to support the Cabt. proposed by Pineau and to join it as Vice Premier after he had taken a vacation. Mendès abstained Feb. 23 from voting for confirmation of the Faure Cabt. Although both were Radical Socialists, Faure indicated his policies would be more conservative than those of Mendès-France.) [See p. 46B3]

Facts on Faure (name pronounced "for"): Born Aug. 18, 1908 in Beziers, southern France. Lawyer educated at U. of Paris. Escaped from France during Nazi occupation, joined Com. of Natl. Liberation in Algiers, became official in de Gaull's Free French Govt. Named in 1945 as a French member of staff of prosecutors for Nuremburg war crimes trials. Elected deputy in Parlt. from Jura Dept. 1946, became known as financial expert. State Secy. for Finance in Henri Queuille's Cabt. 1949. Premier Jan. 17-Feb. 29, 1952; lost office over demand for high taxes to meet defense & Indo-China war costs [see Vol. XII, p. 74A]. Finance Min. since 1953 under Premiers Joseph Laniel, Mendès-France until appointment Jan. 21 as Mendès' Forgn. Min. [See p. 38F1]

Writer of mystery stories under pen name Edgar Sanday. Learned Russian at School for Oriental Languages (Paris). Known, like Mendès-France, for dynamic personality. Wife, Lucie, edits "La Nef," authoritative monthly review of current affairs. 2 daughters aged 16, 4.

Other Foreign News. The Org. of Amer. States Investigating Comm. said in a report published Feb. 17 that the rebels who invaded Costa Rica in January were mostly Costa Ricans based in Nicaragua. It urged conciliation of Costa Rican-Nicaraguan disputes & stricter OAS control over Western Hemisphere arms traffic. [See p. 54F1] . . . 8,000 British & Kenyan troops began a drive Feb. 22 to rout 4,000 Mau Mau survivors from Mt. Kenya. [See p. 38F2] . . . The Ukrainian CP announced Feb. 20 a program to raise Ukrainian corn output to 30,880,000 metric tons a year by 1960 (corn comprising 35% of the grain harvest vs. 9% in 1953). [See p. 53E3] . . . West Germany reported Feb. 17 it regained its pre-war 3d rank (behind U.S., Britain) as a trading nation in 1954 when its exports & imports totaled 41.3 billion Deutsche marks ($9.833 billion), a 25% increase over 1953. Output of 680,588 cars & trucks in 1954 placed West Germany 2d to England in European auto production. [See p. 23A3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 19

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,715	*$21,715	*$21,957
Currency circulation	*$29,743	*$29,779	*$29,821
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,096	*$22,054	*$22,556
N.Y. bank clearings	$12,065,640,565	$10,092,659,624	$10,426,160,576
England note circulation	*£1,656,392	*£1,659.254	.....
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	16,817,860	17,108,427	8,712,439
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	184.41	184.28	150.91
Bond sales (par value)	$20,455,600	$23,527,000	$18,912,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.42	100.50	100.24
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	190,010	182,833	136,682
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,719,350	6,721,250	6,321,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,700,000	8,835,000	7,835,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,922	*10,047	*8,684
Carloadings (cars)	643,859	640,735	623,706
	Jan.	**Dec. 1954**	**Jan. 1954**
Ind'l output§¶	131	130	125
Steel output (tons)	8,837,736	8,287,073	7,951,486
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.78⅜	$2.74½	$2.68⅜
Corn (bu.)	$1.79	$1.78¾	$1.79¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.35	$.351	$.352
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$36.33	$35.83	$25.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.69	$6.77	$7.11
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.3	110.5
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]91	86	91
Failures (Feb. 10)‡	238	264	277
	Jan.	**Dec. 1954**	**Jan. 1954**
Business incorps.‡	[a]13,181	[t]11,981	9,543

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 9 [b]Feb. 12 [c]Feb. 5 [d]Feb. 15 [s]Record [t]117,164 new stock corporations were chartered in 1954, compared with 102,545 in 1953.

U.S. BUSINESS NEWS

Anti-Trust Cases. The *Kansas City Star* was convicted by a federal jury in Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 22 of monopolizing & trying to monopolize dissemination of news & advertising in the Kansas City area. *Star* advertising director Emil A. Sees was convicted of trying to monopolize but acquitted of charges of actually monopolizing. Criminal anti-trust charges against *Star* president Roy A. Roberts were dropped by the Justice Dept. Jan. 14 for lack of sufficient evidence. But a Govt. civil suit, still pending against Roberts, Sees & the *Star*, asked for an injunction against the practices denounced in the criminal injunction and urged that the *Star* be ordered to sell its radio & TV stations (WDAF & WDAF-TV). [See Vol. XIII, p. 6K] . . . Asst. Atty. Gen. Stanley N. Barnes, head of the Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div., told a House Judiciary subcommittee Feb. 16 that there was "great danger" monopolies would be promoted by a recent order of Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks allowing trade association executives to join Commerce Dept. advisory boards. He indicated that the Justice Dept. had expressed this opinion to the Commerce Dept. But Barnes, in a "clarifying" letter to the subcommittee Feb. 17, said the Justice Dept. had "no objection to trade association representatives serving on Dept. of Commerce advisory groups" provided the Commerce Dept. observed "safeguards" formulated by the Justice Dept. in Nov. 1953.

Allied Electric Products, Inc. of Irvington, N.J. sued RCA for $2¼ million triple damages in federal court in Newark, N.J. Feb. 18 on charges that RCA had monopolistic control of

the domestic radio & TV industry. AEP also accused RCA of conspiring to restrain trade in the radio-TV field and named as co-conspirators (but not defendants): Amer. Tel. & Tel., Western Electric, Bell Telephone Laboratories. AEP said RCA bought the patent rights of: Philco, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Zenith Radio, Raytheon Mfg., Federal Telephone & Radio, Avco Mfg., Capehart-Farnsworth, Admiral, Stromberg-Carlson, Motorola and Sylvania Electric Products. It said RCA was trying to get control of black-&-white and color TV by buying patent rights of: François C. B. Henrioteau; Loewe Radio, Inc.; Loewe Radio, Ltd. (British firm); Radio AGDS Loewe (German); Farnsworth Radio & TV; Robt. Lorenzen; Pierre Marie Gabriel Touion & Chas. Willard Geer. [See p. 39F2]

Price Cases. The FTC disclosed Feb. 21 that it had dismissed its 9-yr.-old price-discrimination charges against Crown Zellerbach Corp. & 2 subsidiaries—Zellerbach Paper Co. & Gen. Paper Co. Basis for the dismissal was a belief that the FTC could not prove Crown Zellerbach price differentials were unjustified. . . . The FTC disclosed Feb. 20 that it had refused a request that it aid in enforcement of state "fair trade" laws and specifically that it hold hearings on complaints against jewelry discount houses. The FTC advised retailers to compete with discounters by cutting prices instead of trying to get the FTC to force discount stores to raise prices. [See p. 54G2]

Mergers. Stockholders of American Woolen Co. and Robbins Mills, Inc. Feb. 17 approved a merger with Textron, Inc., whose stockholders had agreed the previous week. The merged firm was to be called Textron American, Inc. Royal Little, Textron chrmn., was to be chairman of the new company. . . . Bankers Trust Co. and Public Natl. Bank & Trust Co., respectively the U.S.' 9th largest & 43d largest banks (both of New York), announced Feb. 15 that they would merge and retain the name Bankers Trust Co. . . . The 2d Bank-State St. Trust Co. was formed Feb. 21 by merger of 2 Boston banks—2d Natl. Bank and State St. Trust Co. . . . Bayuk Cigars, Inc. announced Feb. 20 that it had purchased I. Lewis Cigar Mfg. Co. of Newark, N.J., thereby becoming the U.S.' biggest cigar maker. . . . Seattle Superior Judge Howard M. Findley Feb. 15 ended a temporary order barring U.S. Plywood Corp.'s purchase of Associated Plywood Mills, Inc. Associated stockholders had obtained the order because, they said, Associated's true value was $37,024,224 yet it was being sold for U.S. Plywood stock worth $15,043,400.

Agriculture. U.S. Govt.-owned surplus farm products totaled $4,230,963,386 at the end of 1954, it was reported Feb. 12. In addition $2,940,262,000 in federal farm price support loans were outstanding. Net loss on price support operations for July-Dec. 1954 (first half of fiscal '55) amounted to $299,250,444, compared with $419,477,074 for all of fiscal 1954. Among farm products owned by the Govt.:

Wheat 749,420,939 bu. valued at $1,962,415,254; corn 606,205,024 bu., $1,002,744,515; cotton 1,805,056 bales, $310,035,565; butter 451,541,011 lb., $202,678,441; cheese 437,705,704 lb., $175,109,202; cottonseed oil 592,921,416 lb., $105,976,540; wool 110,895,872 lb., $78,054,821; cotton linters 663,988,753 lb., $64,560,312; dried milk 268,258,841 lb., $43,641,702. [See Vol. XIV, p. 319A2]

The U.S. Agriculture Dept. Jan. 31 set 1955-crop corn planting allotments at 49,842,697 acres in the commercial-producing area (21 states), compared with 46,995,504 in 1954. At the same time the department cut the number of "commercial-area" counties from the 834 of 1954 to 805 in 1955. [See Vol. XIV, p. 12A3] . . . The U.S. Agriculture Dept. reported Jan. 17 that U.S. farmer cooperatives had a record 7½ million members.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Oswald T. Avery, 77, bacteriologist, authority on pneumonia; Feb. 20 in Nashville, Tenn.

William Bingham 2d, 75, oil heir, philanthropist; Feb. 17, Miami Beach.

Dr. William Warner Bishop, 93, U. of Mich. librarian 1915-41, reorganizer of Vatican library 1927, Intl. Library Fed. pres. 1932-35; Feb. 19 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Tom Blower, 41, advertising exec. who set English Channel swim record in 1948; Feb. 17 in Dartmouth, Eng.

Fred Bradna, 83, equestrian dir. & ringmaster Ringling Bros.-Barnum & Bailey Circus 1920-45; Feb. 21 in Sarasota, Fla.

Carl Darling Buck, 83, philologist, author *Dictionary of Selected Synonyms;* Feb. 8 in Chicago.

Ronald Callvert, 81, 1938 Pulitzer Prize winner for editorials written while assoc. ed. of *Portland Oregonian;* Feb. 14 in La Jolla, Calif.

Harry C. Carr, 68, bd. chrmn. Phila. First Natl. Bank; Feb. 20 (listed suicide by pistol) in Rosemont, Pa.

Chang Lan, 84, supporter of Sun Yat Sen, worker for coalition between Kuomintang & Communists, one of 3 non-Communist Vice Chrmn. of Red Chinese Central Govt. since 1949; death reported Feb. 9 by Radio Peiping.

Paul Claudel, 86, French diplomat (Amb. to U.S. 1927-33), poet, playwright-librettist; Feb. 23 in Paris.

John Bell Clayton, 48, novelist, short story writer; Feb. 10, Los Angeles.

Richard St. John Jefferyes Colthurst, 67, 8th baronet of Glanmire, owner of Blarney Castle & Blarney stone; Feb. 18 in Dublin.

Fletcher Ellsworth Cooper, 93, ex-ed. of *World Almanac;* Feb. 20 in Yonkers, N. Y.

John Lyman Cox, 88, armor plate expert & authority on projectiles; Feb. 15 in Chestnut Hill, Pa.

William Wilson Cumberland, 65, State Dept. econ. advisor, intl. trade authority & econ. consultant to UN organizing conf. 1945; Feb. 20 in Englewood, N. J.

Byron P. Demorest, *Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman* ed.; Feb. 19, Omaha.

John Deviny, 72, Public Printer of U.S. 1948-53; Feb. 10 in Washington.

Sgt. F. S. (Ted) Farrar, 53, Royal Canadian Mounted Policeman who became first man to circumnavigate N. America by boat (1944); Feb. 8 in Ottawa of heart attack.

Col. Calvin H. Goddard, 63, military historian, ballistics expert who devised method for tracing bullets to guns that fired them; Feb. 22, Washn.

Pete Jarman, 62, U.S. Amb. to Australia 1949-53, Congressman (D., Ala.) 1937-49; Feb. 17 in Washington.

Kim Sung Soo, 64, South Korean Vice Pres. 1950-51, senior advisor in opposition Dem. Nationalist Party; Feb. 18 in Seoul of palsy.

Rev. Pierre Lefebre, 70, ex-dir. of Aurora U. & French Jesuit superior in Shanghai; Feb. 21 in Canton.

Charles D. Maginnis, 88, church architect, ex-pres. Amer. Inst. of Architects; Feb. 15 in Boston.

Tancrede Marcil, 74, member Quebec Bd. of Censors, ex-ed. Montreal newspapers *Le Canada, Le Devoir, Le Nationaliste;* Feb. 13 in Montreal.

Brig. Gen. A. W. Martenstein, 61, ret. USAF matériel officer who commanded 8th AAF supply service in England during World War II; Feb. 16 in Mobile, Ala. of heart disease.

Rev. Dr. Daniel A. McGregor, 73, ex-exec. secy. of religious education div. of Protestant Episcopal Natl. Council; Feb. 20, New Rochelle, N. Y.

David C. O'Connor, 95, founder Panama Canal Zone school system in 1905; Feb. 14 in Interlaken, N.Y.

Helen Fuller Orton, 82, author of children's books, including *Cloverdale Farm* series; Feb. 16 in New York.

Daniel G. Redmond, 59, ed.-pblshr. *Current History;* Feb. 21 in Phila.

Joseph M. Smoot, 82, builder of Hialeah & Gulfstream race tracks in Fla.; Feb. 14 in Las Vegas.

Capt. George Washington Steele, 76, U.S. Navy dirigible expert & comdr. in 1920s; Feb. 8 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Frank Wilbert Stokes, 96, painter of Arctic scenes & murals, member of Peary's Arctic expedition 1892-93, Amundson's 1926; Feb. 13 in N. Y.

S. Frederick Telleen, 80, banker, Lutheran lay leader; Feb. 16 in Ridgewood, N. J.

Shoji Yasuda, 60, vice pres. of *Yomiuri Shimbun* (one of Japan's 3 major newspapers); Feb. 9 in Tokyo.

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing: Ex-heavyw't champ Ezzard Charles, 33, of Cincinnati won a 10-round decision over Charley Norkus, 26, of Pt. Washington, N.Y. in New York Feb. 18. [See Vol. XIV, p. 320E1] . . . **Golf:** $12,500 Texas open in San Antonio—won Feb. 20 by Mike Souchak, 27, of Durham, N.C., for $2,200 [see p. 48B2]. $5,000 Serbin women's invitational in Miami Beach—won Feb. 20 by Fay Crocker of Montevideo, Uruguay, for $1,000 [see p. 56A3]. Natl. golf club champions' tourney in St. Augustine, Fla.—won Feb. 20 by Don Bisplinghoff of Orando, Fla. . . . **Horse racing:** $137,500

Santa Anita Derby in Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 19—won by Rex C. Ellsworth's Swaps, Johnny Longden up, for $90,400 [see p. 156B3]. $132,800 Widener Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 19—won by Hasty House Farms' Hasty Road, Johnny Adams up, for $95,600. [See p. 48C2] . . . **Ice Skating:** World figure skating championships in Vienna — Hayes Alan Jenkins, 20, of Colorado Springs, Colo. (men's Feb. 16); Tenley Albright, 19, of Newton, Mass. (women's Feb. 17); Jean Westwood & Lawrence Demmy of Britain (dance pairs Feb. 18) [see Vol. XIV, pp. 64A2, 56F1]. Men's world speed skating championship in Moscow—won Feb. 20 by Sigge Ericsson, 24, of Sweden. [See pp. 56B3, 48D2] . . . **Tennis:** U.S. men's indoor championship finals in New York Feb. 22—Tony Trabert defeated Hamilton Richardson in singles, 11-13, 7-5, 9-7, 6-3; Trabert & Vic Seixas defeated Richardson & Wm. Talbert in doubles, 6-3, 13-11. [See p. 40E2] . . . **Track:** Natl. AAU indoor championships in New York Feb. 19—N.Y. Pioneer Club won team title; Wes Santee won the mile in 4 min. 7.0 sec. [See p. 56D3] . . . **Yachting:** Cuban Cup (Star Class) regatta at Havana: won Feb. 17 by *Flower*, skippered by Robert Lippincott of Philadelphia. [See p. 48E2]

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Maureen Connolly, 21, announced in San Diego Feb. 22 she would retire from tournament tennis and marry Norman Brinker, 32, San Diego State Coll. student. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248B2] . . . **Jim Crowley,** ex-Notre Dame football star, was appointed Pa. State Athletic Comm. chairman Feb. 16 by Gov. George M. Leader (D.). [See Vol. XIV, p. 360E1] . . . **Sal Maglie,** 37, N.Y. Giant pitcher, signed a 1955 contract Feb. 16 for about $33,000. [See p. 56E3; Vol. XIV, 328A1] . . . **Red Chinese** Olympic Com. demanded Feb. 19 that the Intl. Olympic Com. withdraw its invitation to Natl. China to participate in the 1956 Olympics and accept the Reds as only Chinese participants. [See p. 16F1]

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime

August Robles, 41, alleged professional killer, was found shot dead Feb. 20 in a Harlem tenement in New York (possibly a suicide) after a 2-hr. gun battle for which about 200 policemen were mobilized. 2 policemen were wounded in the battle.

Robles was suspected of the murder in Brooklyn Feb. 15 of Joseph Aronowitz, 40, who was to have been a prosecution witness in a robbery case in Baltimore. (Aronowitz & 3 other men—one a dismissed Baltimore police judge, Martin Yamin, 32—were charged with conspiracy to rob Albert Williams, a Baltimore policy-game banker. Robles' girlfriend, Carmen Guzman, was quoted Feb. 21 as having told N.Y. police that Yamin gave her $200 the night Aronowitz was murdered and she later turned it over to Robles.)

3 policemen traced Robles to Miss Guzman's N.Y. apartment Feb. 18 where he disarmed them & escaped with their pistols. Later same day, after a brief gun duel, he eluded 4 detectives who had traced him to another apartment. He then seized & hid for 2 days in the flat where he was cornered by police.

Herman James Scholz, 50, ex-convict & chauffeur, was quoted Feb. 17 by N.Y. Asst. Dist. Atty. Alexander Herman as saying he had planned "one or 2 years ago" to kidnap Serge Rubinstein & had discussed the plan with several underworld figures. Herman said after questioning Scholz that the murder of Rubinstein may have occurred during a bungled kidnapping attempt. [See p. 40B3] . . . **Wire tapping** ring that had monitored calls on the lines of several individuals & companies in New York was uncovered when police & private detectives raided its hq. in a Manhattan apartment Feb. 11, the unofficial N.Y. City Anti-Crime Com. revealed Feb. 17. Indicted Feb. 21 on charges of illegal wire tapping: Warren B. Shannon, 30, film electrician; Carl R. Rush, 30, & Walter Asmann, 29, N.Y. Tel. Co. employes. Authorities said no evidence had been found that the wire tappers had tried to capitalize on their knowledge of monitored calls. [See Vol. XIV, p. 121D3] . . . **N.J. Gov. Robert B. Meyner** Feb. 14 fired Wm. S. Lutz, chief fiscal & personnel officer, & Thos. B. Faherty, supervisor of purchase & stores of the N.J. Div. of Employment. Both men, appointees of the late ex-Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, confessed embezzler, had been suspended since June 15, 1954. Their dismissal came after a 21-day public hearing & report by Augustus C. Struder, Newark lawyer. [See Vol. XIV, p. 304C3]

Theresa Gresh, 16, was sentenced to 20 years in prison in New York Feb. 18 for the murder March 4, 1954 of her mother, Mrs. Anna Gresh. Her boy friend, Wm. Byer, 18, was sentenced to death Feb. 10 for his part in the killing. . . . **Alton Nix Treadway,** 45, Atlanta electrical engr., committed suicide Feb. 20 after he had shot & killed: John Verlyn Booth, 49, of Atlanta, ex-member of the Ga. House of Reps.; Ira D. Lane, 49, shoe salesman of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. Ella Warren, 48, in whose Atlanta home the shooting occurred. Police said Treadway's motive was jealousy of Mrs. Warren.

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Plane crashes: 16 persons were killed Feb. 19 when a TWA Martin Skyliner crashed in the Rocky Mts. 15 mi. east of Alberquerque, N.M. in a snowstorm. . . . 11 men were killed Feb. 17 when a U. S. Navy Alaskan patrol bomber crashed near Anchorage.

Storms: Snow caused 18 deaths & marooned hundreds of persons in a western U.S. area (Ill. to Mont.) Feb. 18. . . . Blizzards with 90-mph. winds swept Japan Feb. 18. The Japanese coastal vessels *Midori Maru* (147 passengers) & *Nanshu Maru* (146 passengers) were reported missing. 2 other ships were reported sunk & 17 badly damaged. . . . Gales battered coastal Western Europe Feb. 19-20. An estimated 25% of Genoa's port facilities were reported wrecked ($6,000,000 damage). The Belgian trawler *Denise Germaine* was sunk in a Thames estuary. Blizzards swept Scotland. Boats were overturned on the French Riviera, where waves reached a height of 50 feet. [See p. 24D3]

Flash fire Feb. 17 killed 97 inmates in a Canadian-operated Roman Catholic old ladies' home south of Yokohama, Japan. Among the dead: Mrs. Hisako Oyama, 85, widow of Tsunakue Oyama (Min. to Italy 1899) & the woman who gave Pucinni Japanese themes for *Madame Butterfly*. . . . **Explosion** from excess hydrogen gas killed 4 sailors and damaged the U.S. submarine *Pomodon* in San Francisco Feb. 21.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Aga Kahn, 77, received £300,000 ($850,000; equivalent to his weight in platinum) from his followers Feb. 20 (70th anniversary of his accession as spiritual leader of Ismaili Moslems) at a ceremony in Cairo. He donated it to a fund to provide housing for Ismaili Moslems in British East Africa. [See Vol. XIV, p. 40G3] . . . **Anthony Neil Wedgwood Benn,** 29, was refused permission by the British House of Lords Feb. 18 to surrender his hereditary title (Lord Stansgate) so he could remain in the House of Commons. . . . **Sir Winston Churchill** estimated Feb. 16 he had smoked 153,405 cigars (7 a day) in the past 60 yrs., Italian Forgn. Min. Gaetano Martino reported Feb. 21 as he ended a visit to London. [See Vol. XIV, p. 399B2] . . . **Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgi,** Hungarian-born 1937 Nobel Prize winner for discovery of Vitamin C & head of the Inst. of Muscle Research in Woodshole, Mass., became a U.S. citizen in Boston Feb. 21. [See p. 55B] . . . **Mrs. Binnie Dick,** 28, of Liberal, Kan. won the 6th annual intl. pancake race (held simultaneously in Liberal & Olney, Eng.) Feb. 22. Time: one min. 51 sec. for the 415-yd. course (event record).

Married. John W. Galbreath, 57, Columbus, O. realtor & co-owner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, & Mrs. Dorothy Bryan Firestone, widow of Russell Firestone; Feb. 17 in Miami Beach (2d for both). . . . Actor Ray Danton, 24, & actress Julie Adams, 26; Feb. 20 in Santa Barbara, Calif. (her 2d). . . . Dancer Lili St. Cyr & actor Ted Jordan; Feb. 21 in Las Vegas, Nev.

Divorced. Actress Polly Bergen, 24, from actor Jerome Courtland; Feb. 18 in Las Vegas, Nev. . . . Actress Betty Hutton from dance dir. Chas. O'Curran; Feb. 21 in Las Vegas (mental cruelty). [See Vol. XIV, pp. 388C, 332F3] . . . Carol Ann Beery, daughter of late actor Wallace Beery, from TV actor Donald Bliss Hayden; Feb. 18 in Los Angeles. [Vol. XIV, p. 144D3] 144D3]

Birthday: Soviet Marshal Semeon Timoshenko received the Order of Lenin, highest Russian decoration, on his 60th birthday Feb. 18.